Civil War Timeline of First Lieutenant Leonard Lorenzo Billings

1860

- **Fall:** Carried a torch in the "Wide Awakes" procession for Lincoln in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1861

- **April:** Attempted to enlist multiple times in Boston but was rejected due to age and size.
- **April (later):** Allowed to sign up as a private in Company D, 11th Massachusetts Infantry. Drilled on Boston Common.
- **May 9:** The 11th Massachusetts Regiment went to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, for garrison duty.
- **June 17:** Rejected from being sworn into United States service due to being too young and sent home.
- **October:** Assisted in organizing Company H, 29th Massachusetts Volunteers, in Charlestown. Appointed Corporal at camp in North Cambridge.
- **November 5:** Mustered into service with Company H, 29th Massachusetts Volunteers. Received orders to report to Newport News, Virginia, for outpost duty for Fortress Monroe.
- **November 1861 - May 1862:** Stationed at **Fortress Monroe** and **Newport News**, performing drilling, guard, and picket duty. Experienced occasional shelling from rebel gun-boats.

1862

- **March 8:** Witnessed the arrival of the CSS Merrimac (Virginia) and its attack on the USS Cumberland and USS Congress at Hampton Roads. The Cumberland sank, and the Congress was set on fire.
- **March 9 (Sunday):** Witnessed the **Battle of Hampton Roads** between the USS Monitor and the CSS Merrimac.
- **After March 9:** Rebels stopped attacking Newport News. General McClellan began landing troops and supplies for the Peninsula Campaign.
- **May 8:** Regiment marched from Newport News to Fortress Monroe, then took steamers to **Sewall's Point** after the navy shelled enemy forts.
- **May 8 (midnight):** Witnessed the Confederates blowing up and sinking the Merrimac near Norfolk.
- **May (mid-May):** Marched through Norfolk and Portsmouth Navy Yard, finding them abandoned by the Confederates.

- **May (later):** Marched nearly thirty miles to **Suffolk**. Performed picket duty for a few days.
- **May (end):** Took cars back to Portsmouth, then boarded steamers, and went up the York and Pamunkey Rivers to **White House**. Disembarked and marched to **Fair Oaks**, where the regiment was placed in General Meagher's Irish Brigade (General Richardson's Division, General Sumner's Second Corps).
- **May - June:** Camped at **Fair Oaks (Seven Pines)**. Experienced occasional shelling, picket duty in a swamp, and encounters with sharpshooters. Participated in a failed attempt to cut down trees near the railroad, encountering rebel forces.
- **June (late):** Began the **Seven Days Battles**. Regiment was on picket duty near Fair Oaks.
- **June (later in Seven Days):** Brigade sent to the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy to prevent enemy crossing. Witnessed a train loaded with ammunition burning and going over the bridge into the river.
- **June (later in Seven Days):** Sent to **Savage Station** and engaged in fierce fighting until dark.
- **June (night after Savage Station):** Marched all night through dense woods to **White Oak Swamp**.
- **June 30:** Engaged in a fight at **White Oak Swamp** during breakfast.
- **June 30 (later):** Went on to **Glendale**, where another stiff fight took place.
- **June 30 (late afternoon):** Marched to **Malvern Hill** on the James River and witnessed the **Battle of Malvern Hill**.
- **After Malvern Hill:** The army started for Harrison's Landing. Billings' regiment was left on the field alone and followed after midnight.
- **July 4:** Entire regiment placed on the sick list at **Harrison's Landing** due to exhaustion, heat, and poor water. President Lincoln reviewed the troops.
- **About a week after July 4:** Regiment returned to the foot of **Malvern Hill** for fifteen days of picket duty at two points, including a grist mill. A temporary truce with Confederates was established at the grist mill.
- **After picket duty at Malvern Hill:** Arrived back at Harrison's Landing to find the Army of the Potomac had marched to Yorktown.
- **August:** Marched from Harrison's Landing to **Yorktown**, then to **Newport News**.
- **August (later):** Traveled by steamer to **Aquia Creek** and marched to **Fredericksburg**.
- **August (following day):** Entrained back to a steamer for **Alexandria**.
- **August (after Alexandria):** Experienced a very hard march to the **Second Battle of Bull Run**.

- **August 28-30:** Participated in the **Second Battle of Bull Run**, including the fights at Centreville and Chantilly.
- **After Bull Run:** Long night march back to Washington. Served on brigade guard.
- **September:** Started the **Maryland Campaign**. Passed through Frederick.
- **September 14:** Participated in the **South Mountain fight**.
- **September 16:** On color guard detail for the Irish Brigade at **Antietam**, drawing fire from rebel artillery.
- **September 17:** Fought in the **Battle of Antietam**. Moved to the center near the "Bloody Lane." Sent to bring up stretcher bearers. Later returned to the Sunken Road. Witnessed General Richardson mortally wounded.
- **After Antietam (several days):** Remained on the field. Served as headquarters guard near the hospital.
- **October:** Regiment left Antietam, waded the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, and made camp at Boliver Heights.
- **October (later):** Marched slowly towards Fredericksburg via Warrenton, Virginia. General Burnside took command of the army from McClellan.
- **December (leading up to):** Arrived at **Falmouth**, opposite Fredericksburg, and made a long stop.
- **December 13:** Regiment participated in the **Battle of Fredericksburg**. Was on the banks of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and later sent to the lower part where pontoons lay. Watched Franklin's men charge Marye's Heights.

1863

- **After Fredericksburg:** Participated in Burnside's "mud march."
- **After mud march:** Sent to **Newport News** with the Ninth Army Corps.
- **March:** Traveled by boat to Baltimore, then train to Parkersburg on the Ohio River, and by boat down the Ohio to **Cincinnati, Ohio** (March 26).
- **March 26 (evening):** Crossed the Ohio River to **Covington, Kentucky**, and took a train to **Paris, Kentucky**.
- **April:** Companies sent to protect two different bridges from guerrillas.
- **Late April:** Called back to Paris, received four months' back pay.
- **April (later):** Left Paris by train to Nicholasville, and then marched sixty miles south of Somerset towards the Cumberland Mountains.
- **April (later):** Fought the **first battle** in this area and defeated the rebels.
- **After battle in Kentucky:** Ordered to report to General Grant at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

- **After Kentucky:** Traveled by rail from Cincinnati to Cairo, Illinois.
- **After Cairo:** Traveled by large steamboats down the Mississippi.
- **June 17:** Reached and passed up the Yazoo River to the rear of **Vicksburg**. Camped at Milldale, held in reserve to keep Johnson's rebel army from joining

- **June 17:** Arrived at **Vicksburg, Mississippi**, via the Yazoo River, camping at Milldale. Held in reserve.
- **July 4:** General Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg.
- **July 7 (12:00 PM):** Began a march under General Sherman towards **Jackson, Mississippi**, in pursuit of General Johnson's army. Experienced heavy thunderstorms and rain.
- **July (mid-July):** Approached Johnson's army near **Jackson** and drove them into their earthworks. Lay in the sun under fire, expecting to charge. Men were placed in rifle pits close to the enemy. This siege lasted eight days.
- **July (after 8 days):** Johnson's army marched out at night. Entered Jackson at daybreak.
- **After Jackson:** Hard march back to Vicksburg. Traveled up the Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio. Stopped across the Ohio River for two weeks to recuperate.
- **August 27:** Received an order to proceed to **East Tennessee**.
- **August 27 (afternoon):** Suffered a carbuncle on his back, treated by Sergeant Smith. Placed on a platform car for the train journey.
- **August 28:** Placed in a hospital tent at **Nicholasville**.
- **After Nicholasville:** Left the hospital against orders and tramped sixty miles to rejoin his regiment at **Crab Orchard, Kentucky**.
- **After Crab Orchard:** Began the march to **Knoxville, East Tennessee**, passing through Cumberland Gap, wading the Clinch River. Experienced various engagements along the way through Mossy Creek, Bull Gap, Blue Springs, and Campbell Station.
- **Autumn:** Arrived at **Knoxville**.
- **October:** First battle at **Blue Springs** to the North, driving the enemy back six miles.
- **October:** Pushed on to **Greenfield**.
- **October, November, December:** Engaged in severe battles at **Mossy Creek, Bull's Gap, and Lenoir Station**.
- **November:** First battle with General Longstreet's forces at **Campbell Station**. Forced to fall back but eventually drove the enemy off. Nearly taken prisoner on the skirmish line.
- **November (after Campbell Station):** Marched in the rain at night to **Knoxville** and began digging rifle pits and building forts.
- **November 17 - December 4:** Involved in the **Siege of Knoxville** (19 days). Constant firing on the picket line. Witnessed a precise artillery shot on a cupola and the death of General Sanders. Experienced severe food scarcity.

- **November (during siege):** Participated in a temporary truce with a Virginia regiment on picket duty.
- **November 29 (18th day of siege):** Moved to the rear of **Fort Sanders**. Participated in the defense of Fort Sanders against Longstreet's attack, engaging in bayonet fighting and firing into the moat. Sergeant Smith was killed. The Confederates suffered heavy losses, while the Union loss was minimal.

1864

- **January 1:** Reenlisted for three years, receiving a bounty and a 30-day furlough.
- **January (a few days later):** Left Knoxville in a hurry for **Strawberry Plains**, north of Knoxville. Suffered from cold and lost moccasins.
- **January (later):** Remained at Strawberry Plains until the 23rd Army Corps was driven in by Longstreet. Witnessed the destruction of a bridge and a captured carload of salt.
- **January (midnight after Strawberry Plains):** Began march back towards Knoxville, pulling a brass Napoleon cannon for ten miles.
- **January (during march back):** Formed in line of battle as Longstreet's cavalry pressed them. Fired a volley at rebel cavalry from a hill, causing heavy losses.
- **January (after cavalry engagement):** Sent through Knoxville to Erin Station.
- **February 6:** Last work with the 29th Veteran Volunteer Regiment on a foraging expedition, securing ham, beef, and other food.
- **February 7 (late morning):** Discharged from the 29th Massachusetts and ordered to report to the Secretary of War in Washington. Traveled to Burnside's Headquarters in Knoxville, then by train to Lenoir Station, and across the Tennessee River to General Sheridan's headquarters. Met General Sheridan, who provided rations and transportation.
- **February (after leaving Sheridan):** Traveled by steamer to Chattanooga, then by empty box car to **Nashville**. Met a soldier from North Bridgewater (Brockton). Received six months' back pay.
- **February (after Nashville):** Traveled through Louisville, Kentucky, Columbus, Ohio, and Albany, New York, to **Boston**. Purchased new officer's clothing. Visited family in Dedham Road and Charlestown. Received a sword, belt, revolver, and other supplies. Received $325 in cash from the Cambridge quota for reenlisting. Secured transportation to Norfolk, Virginia.
- **February (later):** Arrived at **Norfolk, Virginia**, and reported to General Wilde. Sworn in as a **second lieutenant** in the U.S. Volunteers by General B.F. Butler at Fortress Monroe. Served briefly as an aide on General Wilde's staff.

- **February/March:** Ordered to report to the 35th U.S. Colored Regiment in or near Jacksonville, Florida. Traveled back to New York for boat transportation.
- **March:** Sailed to **Jacksonville, Florida**, via the St. Johns River. Reported to Colonel J.G. Beecher and then to Captain Batchelder of Company H. Bunked with Lieutenant James O. Ladd.
- **March (day after arrival):** Commanded two companies during regimental drill due to a shortage of officers.
- **March (latter part):** Experienced freezing temperatures in Florida.
- **April 1:** Served as officer of the guard under General Gillmore.
- **April (shortly after April 1):** Began movement up the St. Johns River to **Palatka**. Served as officer of the day.
- **April (later):** Proceeded up the river to Welaka, then marched overland ninety miles to **St. Augustine**. Commanded Company D.
- **May 7:** Marched back to **Palatka** on the St. Johns River.
- **May 22:** Started up the river to Orange Mills. Declined selection for a gunboat expedition, Lieutenant Ladd went instead. The gunboat was forced ashore, and men were taken prisoner to Andersonville.
- **May (later):** Regiment marched south to Volusia, then back to St. Augustine, then to Houlton Creek, and finally to Palatka (200 miles total).
- **May (after Palatka):** Sent to **Black Creek** and had a skirmish with rebels.
- **May (later):** Took a steamer back towards Jacksonville, rushed into the country after rebels, met them, and drove them back to Jacksonville.
- **May/June:** Appointed a member of Colonel Nowell's staff. Sent by steamer to St. Augustine, then ordered overland again to Palatka.
- **June 29:** Hurried onto a steamer from Palatka for **Hilton Head, South Carolina**. Landed at White Point and engaged in fighting all day. Selected to destroy a railroad bridge but was driven back.
- **July 3 (night):** Landed on **James Island** near Charleston Harbor.

- **July 4 (3:30 AM):** Detailed to take **seventy-five men** on **picket duty** near rebel forts. Experienced heavy shelling throughout the day and night.
- **July 6:** Again on **picket duty** on James Island, under constant shelling from Union and enemy cannons.
- **July 7:** Off picket duty and slept. At dark, placed on a steamer and sent to **St. John's Island**, where a "terrible fight" lasted an hour, driving rebels to their forts.
- **July 10:** Took steamers again to **James Island**, then crossed to Cole Island, then to Folly Island.
- **July 13:** Returned to **Jacksonville**.

- **July 15:** Participated in the **Trout Creek Expedition** down the St. John's River, landing and marching **thirteen miles** back to Jacksonville in the rain.
- **July 20:** The regiment went by steamer up the St. John's River to the Cedar Keys Railroad crossing, then to Baldwin. Billins was taken down with **jaundice** and did not go immediately.
- **July 29:** Sent by train to **Baldwin** with Lieutenants Ambler and Stone and **250 sick men** to rejoin the regiment. Troops tore up the railroad and captured a locomotive and train of cars after a fight.
- **After July 29:** Served as **officer of the day** but was sent back to Jacksonville by the surgeon due to illness.
- **August 16:** A **salute** was fired in honor of the capture of Mobile. Appointed **Recorder of Court Marshal** for the Major, a role he held for **six days**.
- **September 8:** In charge of **100 men** putting lumber on a schooner at night.
- **September 9: Picket duty**.
- **September 10: Drill**.
- **September 11: Picket duty** in charge of **117 men** on the line (at **21 years old**).
- **September 13: Picket duty**.
- **September 14: Drill**.
- **September 15: Picket duty**.
- **September 16:** Detailed with **60 men** for Fernandina, Florida, to load **1,750 tons of coal** between tides.
- **September 20: Picket duty**.
- **October 1:** In charge of **100 men** loading a schooner with lumber.
- **Around October 1:** General John P. Hatch reviewed the regiment, bringing in over **100 prisoners**. **150 men** were paid off and sent home.
- **October 14: Officer of the day**.
- **October 16: Picket duty**.
- **October 24:** Lieutenants Harry Krebs and Bobby Creighton joined the regiment. Loaded a schooner at the saw mill. A new lieutenant colonel was received.
- **October 29: Picket duty**.
- **November 1:** Sent with **200 men** to the saw mill, working frequently all night.
- **November (later):** Sent up the coast to **Hilton Head** by steamer with five days' rations. Landed at **Boyd's Point** and marched three or four miles overland.
- **November (Battle):** Engaged the enemy, rushing through woods, fields, and swamps. The regiment lost **175 men** killed, wounded, and missing. Colonels and lieutenants were wounded or disappeared. The 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments suffered severely. After

falling back, formed a line in an open field and charged the enemy after a New York battery fired **55 charges**.

- **November (night after battle):** Sent with **200 men** to dig rifle pits all night at Boyd's Point.
- **December 6:** Regiment went aboard steamer and landed at **Devoux Neck**, advancing and driving the enemy a short distance.
- **December 7:** Enemy attacked. Captain Emerson's company nearly lost but fought its way out.
- **December 12:** Located about **one-fourth of a mile** from the Charleston-Savannah Railroad, shelling every train.
- **December 14:** Heard from rebel prisoners about the surrender of **Fort McAllister at Savannah** and Sherman's likely entrance into the city. Cheering and salutes followed the news of Savannah's capture.
- **December 24 (Christmas Eve):** On duty near a sheet of water, less than **250 yards** from the Charleston Railroad. Experienced very cold, muddy conditions.
- **December 25 (Christmas Day): Picket duty** in miserable, cold conditions.

1865

- **January 1 (New Year's Day): Picket duty** at the same location. Later relieved and resumed firing at trains **700 yards** away.
- **January 11:** Went to the Landing to get food.
- **January 14: Picket duty**, finding the enemy gone.
- **January 21: Picket duty**, received papers from Mr. Francis H. Peabody.
- **January 28: Picket duty**.
- **January 29:** Began march on **Charleston**, with some troops moving into the rebel fort as Sherman's army approached.
- **February 6:** Lay in camp.
- **February 9: Picket duty** again; very cold. Over **1,000 African Americans** came into camp. Gathered cattle for rations.
- **February 17:** Crossed the river and found strong forts, which the rebels abandoned quickly. General Beecher returned to duty.
- **February 18:** Discovered his revolver was stolen. Marched all day across the Ashepoo and South Edisto Rivers.
- **February 21 (upon reaching camp):** Given **50 men** and ordered to go **five miles** to a house being pillaged by rebel soldiers and African Americans to protect women inside. Secured the house and made the pillagers return stolen goods.
- **February 22 (noon):** Began journey on South Edisto Road after General Potter ordered him to find timber for a burned bridge. Found timbers at St. Paul Plantation. Experienced a wild ride on a horse and dislocated his shoulder.

- **February 23 (1:00 AM):** Reached the river. Waited for a boat until **2:00 AM**. Got ashore in **Charleston** and into a house at daybreak. Placed in charge of a mansion used as a hospital for wounded men.
- **February 27:** Regiment went into the country. He viewed the damage in Charleston, noting large holes, burned houses, and total destruction, especially in the lower districts.
- **March 4:** Lieutenant Krebs returned from the hospital. Billins spent every day with him exploring the city.
- **March 14:** Regiment returned; went back on duty, making camp at **Mount Pleasant**, overlooking Charleston harbor.
- **March 16: Picket duty**.
- **April 2:** Moved to **The Citadel** in the center of Charleston, a large building used as a military institute.
- **April 4:** Detailed as **adjutant on Colonel Willard's staff**, located one and a half miles from the city.
- **April 14:** Received news of **Lee's surrender**, causing widespread celebration.
- **April 19:** Heard of **Lincoln's death**. Company K ordered to reenter the city to occupy the upper Guard House. With Captain Armstrong and **75 men**, instructed to police half the city from the Citadel to the Neck.
- **May 6:** General Johnson surrendered his army, formally ending the war.
- **May 9:** Rebels in front of them surrendered and entered the city. Martial law was proclaimed. Appointed **assistant provost-marshal**.
- **June 12:** Paid off with **$580.00**. Began work making contracts between plantation owners and African Americans regarding crops. Successful in quickly closing many plantations by securing agreements.
- **July 3:** Marched the company to **Summerville**. Continuously maintained order and rode about the country.
- **July 30:** Company K ordered to **Walterboro, South Carolina**. Marched **35 miles**. Upon arrival, he dealt with a mutiny in Captain Pierce's company involving a drummer boy and **19 mutineers**.
- **After July 30 (Walterboro):** Ordered to administer the **oath of allegiance** to all county men, administering it to **4,500 people**. Confiscated over **1,000 weapons** (guns, swords, revolvers) from everyone and later returned them to those who took the oath. Managed a large territory of **31 miles across** with **175 men**, **50 on duty inside town** and **25 outside daily**. Dealt with various troubles, including shootings, house burnings, and stealing, often involving African Americans, where he enforced order without distinction between races. Mentioned a specific case of a formerly enslaved girl who was whipped, sending her former owner to jail and later expelling him from town.

- **September 21:** Captain Armstrong and Pierce returned from Charleston, bringing his commission as **First Lieutenant of the United States Volunteers**. He departed for Charleston the same day.
- **September 25:** Mustered in Charleston.
- **September 26:** Returned from Charleston via George's Station, paying **$9.00** to avoid Captain White.
- **September (around this time):** Transferred from Company K to Company F. Companies D, E, and F ordered to **Georgetown**, **60 miles north of Charleston**.
- **September (later):** Received instructions from President Johnson to return all confiscated arms to their owners. Maintained order at an election where Benj. Stokes, the Union candidate, was elected.
- **September (evening of election):** Invited to dinner at Colonel Izzard's house and later at Colonel Bedan's house in his honor before departing for Georgetown. Offered **150 acres of land** to stay in Walterboro but declined.
- **September 28:** Left Walterboro and arrived in Charleston.
- **September 29:** Spent the day in Charleston visiting officers. Appointed **assistant provost marshal of the Fourth Sub-District at Georgetown** by Major-General Charles Devens. Boarded the steamer "General Hooker" for Georgetown.
- **September (upon arrival in Georgetown):** Located at **Hagley Plantation**, with **1,000 African Americans** and no white residents. Colonel J.J. Willard commanded **500 soldiers**. Found his work not difficult despite eight murders.
- **December 4-13 (approx.):** A small saddle horse left with him was taken. Went **15 miles** into the country with one man, recovered the horse, seized two men, and had them jailed for **90 days**.
- **December (later):** Colonel Willard went to Charleston. Harry Krebs remained adjutant, and he remained provost marshal.
- **1866**
- **January 4:** Relieved as provost marshal by Captain Woodbury Smith. Made **commissary and assistant quartermaster** by order of General Charles Devens, placed on his staff. This allowed frequent visits to Charleston.
- **January (later):** As quartermaster and health officer, managed a stable (**30 horses, 4 army wagons, 12 mules**), a bakery (consuming a barrel of flour every other day for **650 men**), a blacksmith shop, a saddlery shop, and a carpenter shop (making many coffins due to smallpox, especially among African Americans). Traveled up the river on an ocean steamer **25 to 40 miles** several times to purchase **50 cords of wood**. Provided rations (coffee, sugar, pork, bacon, flour) to old families who were plantation owners but had no crops.
- **March:** Organized a large pleasure party by steamer down Georgetown Bay and up the Waccamaw River with Major Hixson.

- **March (later):** Visited a Pringle family plantation for duck shooting.
- **March 20:** Appointed **assistant provost judge** and began court duties.
- **Soon after March 20:** Moved quarters with General Smith (brevet) to **Indigo Hall**, a fine old brick building that served as a high-class club before the war.
- **Continuing from March 20:** Served as a judge, handling many cases, finding it peculiar to hold such a position with older men as his associates.
- **January 1 onwards (Appointments received):**
    - Assistant Quartermaster, Fourth Sub District, South Carolina
    - Assistant Commissary
    - Provost Judge
    - Assistant Provost Marshal (relieving Captain Smith)
    - Harbor Master
    - Treasurer of Court
    - Assistant Treasurer of the Post
    - Assistant Adjutant to Captain Smith, U.S.A. (The last three positions held for only one week to close accounts.)
- **Before May 1:** Transferred all property and moneys to Colonel Smith, received a receipt, and was relieved of responsibilities dating back to the previous September. Ordered to Summerville, South Carolina.

1866 (Transfer and Discharge)

- **May 1:** Left **Georgetown** by boat forever, en route to **Charleston**. Stayed a few days at Mr. Wright's house in Charleston, revisiting the damage from the war.
- **After May 1:** Reported to General Beecher at **Summerville** and met officers not seen since February 22, 1865.
- **Day after arrival in Summerville:** Detailed as **officer of the day**.
- **A few days later:** Participated in regimental drill.
- **May 22:** The regiment was in **Charleston**.
- **May 26:** The regiment was disbanded after a review by General Charles Devens on the Citadel Parade Grounds in Charleston, which was their final drill.
- **June 4:** Officers were mustered out of the United States service. Papers were in order, and he was paid off, staying that night at Mr. Wright's. Attended a reception at headquarters with General Sickles, where he enjoyed Italian wine with fellow officers.

1866-1932 (Post-War Career and Life)

- **June 1866 (after discharge):** Boarded a steamer for New York, endured a severe storm off Cape Hatteras, and arrived in New York, staying at the Astor House.

- **Following day in New York:** Visited Central Park.
- **July 28, 1866:** Reached **Canton, Massachusetts**. Disappointed to find his father had sold the farm and purchased a general store. Had dinner with friends at Bill Tucker's Hotel in Ponkapoag.
- **After July 1866:** Floated between Boston and Canton due to unrest.
- **Later (after floating):** Invested money in his father's store and worked there for a year, but found business difficult due to a falling market. At the end of the year, took out $100 and gave the rest to his father, who opened a store in Ponkapoag.
- **After working at the store:** Attended **Comer's College in Boston**.
- **Soon after college:** Began working for **Kidder, Peabody & Company, Bankers, in Boston**.
- **Around 1868:** Joined **Post 15 G.A.R. in Boston**.
- **1869:** Became a **charter member of the Canton Post**.
- **For a time:** Stayed in Boston, studying music and saving money in the Canton store.
- **1869:** Took a business trip to Cleveland, which fell through.
- **After Cleveland trip:** Secured a job in a large dry-goods store in Cleveland but disliked the work. Traveled to New York and then back to Boston.
- **Later (Charlestown):** Ran a music store in Charlestown on commission and was successful.
- **Next:** Opened a real estate office in Boston for a while.
- **Up to 1870:** Continued to play music considerably, eventually becoming a member of the Metropolitan Band.
- **Between seasons (while playing music):** Worked as a traveling salesman for four years, covering Nova Scotia, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, selling items like picture molding and photo chemicals.
- **After traveling salesman job:** Ran a store under his own name at 17 Court Street (corner of School and Washington Streets) and other locations in Boston, doing well.
- **Finally:** Confined himself solely to music and also succeeded.
- **1880:** Bought a farm in **Sharon**. Took a job as a salesman and bookkeeper with a concern manufacturing pool and billiard tables, with an agreement to play music whenever he wished.
- **1880-1914:** Held the position as salesman/bookkeeper.
- **1893:** Gave up music forever.
- **1914:** Retired to his farm in **Sharon**, where he continued to live up to **1932** (the year of the writing).

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